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FIFTH YEAR.—NO. 107

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—FIREBRAND.
FALLACCS.—CONTEST OF COURAGE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—AS YOU LIKE IT.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FRENCH FLATS.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.—FETTER IN IRKLAND.
DALY'S THEATRE.—WIVES.
THALIA THEATRE.—JESCHKE AS MODEL.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EXCHANGERS.
HAYMARKET THEATRE.—TOURISTS.
CHICKERING HALL.—PINAFORE MATINEE.
ABERLE'S THEATRE.—LAST IN LONDON.
AQUARIUM.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
GERMANIA THEATRE.—DIE HEEREN ELTERN.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—MELLAGAN GUARD CHOWDER.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—NO PINAFORE.
LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.—SHERIDY HOLLOW.
HAYMARKET BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ENGAGED.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be partly cloudy and cold, with showers of wet snow or sleet, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be colder and fair.

It costs ten dollars to disturb a political meeting this season—another sign of increasing prosperity and good times.

CONNECTICUT opens another case of alleged poisoning to-day, and the usual long drawn line of expert testimony may be expected.

AN OHIO MAN has been committing suicide after quarrelling with his wife, and Indiana with her divorce laws only a hundred miles away!

AT LEAST THREE PREACHERS thought it advisable to talk about politics yesterday, but they were sensible enough to discuss principles and duties instead of men.

IF TWO STAMBOYS COLLIDE on the broad and quiet Hudson on a night of bright moonlight, like that of Saturday, it will not do for either to blame the other; it would be more sensible for each to own up to its own share in the blunder.

THE SOCIETY for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children made a fine haul of little Italians yesterday, and it is probable that in some run shop an indignant padrone is to-day explaining to sympathizing compatriots the inconsistency of free government, so called.

IF TEMPERANCE MEN want to get up some statistics considerably more appalling than any heretofore published in the interest of their cause let them discover the amount of liquor that will be sold or given away in New York to-day for political purposes.

THE ENGLISH "PINAFORE" COMPANY, according to our special cable despatch, was almost prevented from leaving Liverpool on Saturday on account of some little financial trouble of the manager's. What a disappointment it would have been to us if the crew had not started!

IT NOW APPEARS that the woman who was found dead in a cellar way in First avenue was the plucky Miss Cornell, who, during the draft riots of 1863, dashed alone into a crowd of ruffians and rescued a policeman who was being maltreated. Such a character deserved a nobler taking off.

A THRILLING STORY of shipwreck, privation and loss of life comes from the Gulf of Mexico. Some of the survivors of the capsized ship clung to the side of the vessel for five days with nothing but courage upon which to sustain life—an experience to which the wildest imagination can do only faint justice.

FIRE DAMP, the veritable demon of the ether world, has again been working destruction in Pennsylvania. The mine in which the fatal disaster occurred is said to be famous for the quantity of this dangerous gas it produces, and probably one of the victims, with the carelessness peculiar to miners, ignited it with his lamp.

TEARFUL gave his congregation to understand yesterday morning that even in politics he sympathizes with the under dog in a fight. Such a sentiment is quite honorable and proper when only two dogs participate in a quarrel; but when the winning animal has whipped two or more others so badly that they all are down where does the sympathy belong? Such fights will be numerous to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.—A very marked change has taken place in the meteorological conditions of the districts east of the Mississippi since Saturday. The small depression that was moving from the Northwest began to develop energy during the early part of yesterday and the pressure fell very quickly in the lower lake regions and the Middle Atlantic States. A very large area of high barometer is advancing eastward over the Missouri Valley, attended by a decided fall in temperature and clear weather. It is likely to cause steep gradients for northwesterly winds to be formed in the lake regions to-day. Snow has fallen throughout the lakes and rain in the Middle Atlantic States and on the Gulf coast. The winds have been brisk in the Northwest and over the lakes, fresh in the Middle Atlantic and New England coast districts and generally light elsewhere. The temperature rose slightly in the Gulf and Middle Atlantic States and fell in the other sections of the country. The weather over the British Islands is becoming unsettled. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be partly cloudy and cold, with showers of wet snow or sleet, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be colder and fair.

The Political Situation—The Claptrap and Humbug of the Canvass.

The people of New York will be called upon to-morrow to exercise the most solemn duty that, under our free institutions, can devolve upon a citizen. The canvass has been eager and spirited. Several conditions have conspired to give it a special zest. It is contended that the result will determine the fortunes of Mr. Tilden as a democratic candidate for the Presidency. The republicans feel the influence of the abnormal and overshadowing personality of Grant, and those who are the officious and ostentatious friends of the General argue that the vote of New York will more or less determine the possibility of his being a republican candidate for the Presidency. To this we must add the eccentric course of Mr. Kelly, whose ambition has driven him into an attitude of rebellion—we may almost say of revolution—against the democracy. The consequence is that what has been one of the bitterest canvasses ever known in New York will result in the casting of as large a vote as we are accustomed to see in a Presidential year.

At the same time it seems to us that there is a good deal of humbug in these considerations. We cannot see how the failure or success of Mr. Robinson will affect Mr. Tilden. Mr. Robinson's canvass rests upon one question—Has he been a faithful Governor, and would the interests of the State be safe in his keeping for another term? If Mr. Robinson should be defeated Mr. Tilden's opponents will say that his nomination is not necessary to carry the State for the democracy; that any other candidate can do as well. If Mr. Robinson is beaten it will be said that the revolution against Mr. Tilden is so widespread that he has lost his hold upon the State, and that to nominate a man who is sure to be opposed by a powerful section of his own party will throw away the State. Mr. Tilden has steadily drooped since the last election. The fiercest light of criticism has been upon his character and developed traits that the American people are the last to appreciate. Fond of finesse, a mere party manager, skilled in the dark and devious ways of political control, anxious to make a canvass upon a grievance and a disappointment, appealing for support to the fact that his friends lacked the courage to Mexicanize the country at the time of the Electoral Commission, complicated in the intrigues that attended the close of the last Presidential campaign—Mr. Tilden, with all his ability and unquestioned services to the cause of reform at the time of the Tweed developments, should not be considered as a serious candidate. To blend his fortunes with those of Governor Robinson is to give him an importance which does not belong to him; and the introduction of Mr. Tilden's name into the democratic canvass is a part of the humbug and claptrap of politics.

The canvass for Mr. Cornell is largely affected by what is known as "the Grant movement." This is a peculiar phenomenon. The towering personality and illustrious name of Grant—even the honors received by him in his visit to foreign lands—are made use of by a coterie of desperate political managers for no other purpose than to revive their fallen fortunes. It is said that if Mr. Cornell carries the State it will be because he is the special representative of General Grant, the personal candidate of Mr. Conkling. This does Mr. Cornell injustice, and is one of the humbugs of the canvass. Mr. Cornell stands upon his own merits. Republicans should ask, Is he the truest exponent of their principles? Would his election be the best for their party, best for the State? So far as "the Grant movement" is concerned the election of Mr. Cornell would not affect it. If Mr. Cornell is defeated it will be said that New York is irrevocably democratic, and could not be conjured back to republicanism even by the name of a military hero. If Mr. Cornell is elected it will be said that the republican party does not need Grant, that New York can be carried without him, that he has had a surfeit of party and national honors, that advancement should begin to other leaders—to Mr. Blaine, Mr. Washburne, or Mr. Sherman—and that it would be a detriment to an already triumphant party to bring into the Presidential canvass the vital question of the third term—a question affecting the very foundation of our government, which was deplored by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, and which would open the republican party to the most effective charge that has been made upon it—the charge that it proposes to surrender republicanism to Caesarism, and for mere party gain destroy one of the sacred traditions in our history.

The introduction of the names of Grant and Tilden into our State canvass is, we repeat, the humbug and claptrap of politics. Mr. Kelly holds a unique position. He is not a serious candidate for Governor. His campaign is one of vanity and revenge. We have no fear as to what the people of the State will say on that subject when they speak through the ballot box to-morrow. In New York city, however, the question is more practical. When democrats come to vote on city nominees they must ask themselves whether they are willing any longer to be slaves to Tammany Hall, to a secret, despotic cabal, a register of the edicts of one man—a stubborn, purblind, narrow, irascible man—who runs politics for his own gain and the advancement of his friends. We cannot conceive of any tyranny as harsh as that which the democracy of New York city will accept in confirming the mad and selfish rebellion of John Kelly. Beyond that they must consider that in choosing local officers they decide upon their property, their taxes, the peace and order of their homes, their comfort as citizens. They should ask, as they consider each name on the tickets, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" There are many honest and capable men on our local tickets. This is a grateful feature in the canvass. Each voter should pick these names out, and if in doing so he can also vote against the tyranny of John Kelly, he will show that he has municipal self-respect, that he is proud of his city and does not

intend that it shall become the tenement of any one man.

Above all things let us have good temper, generous, comprehensive, frank criticism. Let us have no passion, no burning issues, no degrading appeals to an offensive sectionalism, to slavery or religious beliefs. Let us remember that we have an election every year, and that if we lose to-morrow we may win next time. Let democrats and republicans vote according to the dictates of their conscience, their party sympathies and allegiance. Let them above all things not be deluded by such humbug as this:—That in voting for Robinson they affect the fortunes of Tilden; that in electing or defeating Cornell they are determining the political future of General Grant; that in the overthrow of John Kelly they do anything more than stamp out the ambition and presumption of one man, who, because Tammany Hall made him its leader, would make himself a political demigod.

Cleopatra's Needle.

The trouble connected with the removal of Thothmes III's famous obelisk to the United States, originated, according to our special despatch from Cairo, not with the Khedive, but with the representative of the Italian government. There are, it appears, however, a few discontented and wicked holders of Egyptian bonds who have a desire to secure a few shekels out of our esteemed contemporary's endeavor to "decorate our metropolis" and "instruct our people" in ancient Egypt's history; but their threats of sequestration may be considered as being perfectly harmless. Had we not received this special despatch, the very interesting letter of our Cairo correspondent which we publish this morning would have removed all fears about the end of the difficulty. Our correspondent, after telling the story of the opposition to the removal of the famous historical monument, gives us the result of a most cordial and frank interview with Prince Tewfik, the present Khedive, whose words are deserving of most cordial appreciation. The Khedive tells us that there can be no doubt about the destination of the obelisk. It was a gift of his father's to the United States, he says, and that gift the Prince holds sacred. "The obelisk," he says, "no longer belongs to the Egyptian government, but is simply held at the disposal of the United States." This is, of course, as it should be, and we can congratulate His Highness on the firmness he has shown in withstanding the pressure that seems to have been brought to bear upon him both by Egyptians, and as Mehmet Ali Bey tells us, particularly the English, to induce him to put hindrances in the way of its removal. Such conduct on the part of representatives of European governments is, to say the least, a piece of impertinence quite as unbecoming as their usual interference in Egyptian affairs. The Khedive, though he may regret the loss of the monumental treasure to Egypt, has the cordiality to hope that the obelisk may give pleasure to America; that it may not only create an interest in Egyptian monuments there, but at the same time be a constant reminder to Americans that Egypt still exists, and what is more, is desirous of entering into closer commercial relations with us. Wisely, too, he remarks that the obelisk may remind us of an important epoch in Egyptian history—namely, that public instruction has reached a stage there that will "prevent the possibility of the removal in the future of her principal monuments of antiquity." This, too, we are glad to hear, and Prince Tewfik's remarks lead us to hope for a brighter future for Egypt; for, as has been often and truly said, a nation cannot become great if it does not reverence and study the monuments of its past.

Friendly Words for General Grant.

We take pleasure in referring our genial friend, the *Commercial Advertiser*, to some expressions concerning General Grant which we copy elsewhere from the *Cincinnati Commercial*. We will add that these words of good will to the General and patriotic regard for the country and its traditions make what in the political slang is called a platform, and one on which the *HERALD* promptly places itself. Not only this, but we cherish the belief that our able, enterprising and patriotic contemporary, the *Commercial Advertiser*, will be found standing there with the *HERALD* before long—as soon, in fact, as its brilliant proprietor gives up the scholarly leisure which he so much enjoys, lays aside his Froude, and returns to survey the political field with those clear eyes which have so seldom, in the long run, deceived him.

The Minor Candidates on the Democratic State Ticket.

Perhaps it is not unnatural that none of the subordinate candidates on the democratic State ticket have taken any active part in the canvass. The two gentlemen who stand next to Governor Robinson on the ticket are excellent and popular speakers. Mr. Potter is always a favorite with democratic audiences, and Mr. Beach is an effective though a less accomplished political orator. Both of these gentlemen have been dumb throughout this extraordinary canvass. As both of the democratic factions profess to support the whole ticket with the single exception of Robinson the reticence of the other candidates is not surprising. Had they gone upon the stump they must either have given an unequivocal support to Governor Robinson, which would have alienated the supporters of Mr. Kelly, or else have resorted to a species of awkward trimming which would have exposed them to ridicule. They doubtless adopted the only prudent course in evading all invitations to address democratic meetings. Probably this evasive course is better for the party. If they should be elected by the joint support of the Robinson men and the Kelly men the condition of the party will not be quite hopeless. It could then be claimed that the democrats have a real majority in the State, and that it is only necessary for them to reunite next year in order to give

the electoral votes of New York to the democratic candidate. In that event it will be too obvious that Mr. Tilden cannot unite the party and carry the State.

Senator Conkling in the State Canvass.

Mr. Conkling has borne a less conspicuous part in the canvass now about to close than was expected of him by friends and foes. His successful effort to put Mr. Cornell at the head of the State ticket seemed to commit him to a most energetic participation in the canvass. He has disappointed expectation in doing so little for a candidate whom he not only forced upon the party, but is understood to have forced upon the strenuous body of his own attached supporters. Even General Arthur questioned the expediency of nominating Mr. Cornell, and is understood to have consented to it at last only on the condition that Senator Conkling would devote all his zeal and eloquence to its support before the people. General Arthur seemed to apprehend that the administration at Washington and its supporters in this State would give such a candidate the cold shoulder; that the election of Mr. Cornell would be more than doubtful, and that it would require the utmost exertion of Senator Conkling's talents to save him. The result shows that Mr. Conkling is a more astute politician than any of his lieutenants. Having succeeded in nominating Mr. Cornell the canvass was found to take care of itself.

The most surprising feature of this truly remarkable canvass is the strong support given to Mr. Cornell by President Hayes and the leading members of his administration. What was less to have been expected than that Secretary Everts would come to New York to speak in behalf of Senator Conkling's nominee, and that Secretary Sherman would advocate the election of a former subordinate, whom he took such pains to get turned out of office as a means of rectifying abuses? There was no necessity for strenuous exertions on the part of Senator Conkling after his candidate was so cordially accepted by those from whom coldness at least, if not active opposition, was expected. Was Mr. Conkling shrewd enough to foresee this result? Perhaps it required no great amount of foresight. He knew well enough that no republican candidate for the Presidency could be indifferent to the success of the party in New York. We have had every leading aspirant here making speeches for Mr. Cornell, in spite of the awkwardness of such a course to some of them. If New York is lost none of them could afford to have it said that it was lost in consequence of their negligence or indifference. On the other hand, if New York is saved every aspirant to the republican nomination would naturally wish to share the credit of having contributed to the result. Accordingly Mr. Sherman has made one of his most dexterous, Mr. Everts one of his most witty, Mr. Blaine one of his most powerful and captivating speeches to promote the election of Cornell. Instead of trying to mortify Senator Conkling by defeating the candidate whose nomination he forced in such apparent contempt and defiance of the administration they have all turned in as one man to help him. Horace Walpole once said, with his usual felicity of phrase, "This is Pitt's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." We may transfer the same phrase to Conkling. During this singular canvass he must have felt a grim satisfaction in seeing Everts, Sherman and Blaine doing his work for him and making any efforts of his own needless.

Mr. Conkling is personally responsible for no part of the ticket except Mr. Cornell, and Mr. Cornell is the only part of it which seems reasonably certain to be elected. Mr. Curtis, who advises the scratching of Cornell, has unwarily separated himself from the other supporters of President Hayes. He stands in political isolation. He has destroyed his chances of being a delegate to the Republican National Convention and has put himself outside of politics, or at least outside of his party, for the present. Senator Conkling will not regard his triumph as any less gratifying in seeing Mr. Curtis thus left out in the cold. Luck seems to favor Senator Conkling; but what we call luck perhaps consists in the quick sagacity which sees opportunities and the skill and courage which seize and profit by them.

Why the Utes Rebelled.

The mutiny of the Utes was caused, it seems from information which we have received, by their knowledge that Secretary Schurz had determined upon making farmers of them. They were to have been removed from their reservation and placed upon farms which were to be given to them in severalty, and there they were to plough and sow and reap and hoe like other farmers. They resented what they chose to consider an interference with their liberty; they were warriors and hunters and despised the plough.

Well, the Secretary was right, and his policy of locating the Indians on farms of their own has succeeded very well in some other cases. The Sioux and the Chippewas are settled as farmers, and the first named are so well pleased with the change that they have just sent eighty of their children, boys and girls, to Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to be educated. The White River Utes, however, do not want to work. They prefer to fight. We advise the Secretary again to break up their tribe utterly. He ought to place the families in distant parts of the country, away from contact with other Indians, and out of reach particularly of members of their own tribe. There is no sense in herding the Indians together as though they were a peaceful people; and when, as in the case of these Utes, a tribe resists the government, it ought to be extinguished as a tribe; its members should be placed where they will feel resistance vain, and where they must labor if they want to live. One example of this kind will have a wholesome influence over all the nomadic tribes; it will show them the power of the govern-

ment as no amount of alternate fighting and coddling can do.

It looks a little now as though we should have a general Indian war, which will be owing to the fact that the Interior Department has tried to carry out a perfectly sound policy without proper precautions. It may be a good thing to pull out the teeth of a savage dog, but the man who attempts it should take care that the dog does not turn on him and bite him. The Indians will make good and useful laborers if they are placed where they have to work and where they cannot combine. But so long as a savage tribe is kept together and treated as a "nation" so long we shall have a repetition of such experiences as this of the Ute mutiny. The reservation system has had its day. It was never a good system; but it is now thoroughly bad and dangerous, and there is no excuse for continuing it.

Mr. Kelly and His Critics.

One thing should be said about Mr. Kelly before his canvass ends. He has complained of his treatment by the press of New York. He tells his hearers that he has been cruelly used, misrepresented, belied by a corrupt and envious press. Mr. Kelly has been treated with unusual indulgence. We look in vain for those fierce diatribes which we are accustomed to see in every campaign. The press has never ceased to recognize his merits. It has shown a disposition to support him on many occasions, and has only been driven from that support because Mr. Kelly would have no friendship except that fulsome adulation or flattery which forfeits the self-respect of those who bestow it and discredits those upon whom it is thrown.

Mr. Kelly, on the other hand, has treated the press with an acerbity and malignity which we have rarely seen. His speeches teem with invectives, denunciations, aspersions, attributing base motives. Kearney on the sand logs of California could not be more venomous. The result is that in a city famed for the independence of its press, and where the leader of as powerful a body as Tammany Hall would naturally expect to have the sympathy of some of the independent journals he has alienated them all, and has no support but what comes from the two journals which live upon his bounty.

Who Will Go?

We have looked in vain through the republican organs for the announcement that distinguished Northern republicans are going to Louisiana to help carry that State for their party. Senator Kellogg, ex-Marshal Pitkin and others urge that Louisiana can easily be carried with a little Northern help. They want Mr. Blaine, Mr. Conkling, Mr. George F. Hoar, General Garfield, Mr. Charles Foster and others to go down to Louisiana and help the struggling republicans there by their presence and their speeches. Mr. Pitkin telegraphs:—"We want their presence as well as their speeches. The democracy here is afraid of formidable Northern witnesses, and will be on its good behavior. Beattie will capture many ex-Confederates who are democrats." Our own information is that if half a dozen well known Northern republican statesmen will go down to Louisiana and make two or three speeches each between now and the 2d of December that State will be carried by the republicans, and with the help of a large mass of white voters who have hitherto supported the democratic party.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the Paris office of the *HERALD* on Saturday, November 1, 1879:—
Bibb, P. R., United States Navy, No. 29 Avenue Wagram.
Bratley, E. F., New Haven, Hôtel de Normandie.
Chambers, Miss Mary B., Philadelphia, Continental Hotel.
Contacuzene, N. J., and wife, New York, Hôtel Monsigny.
Chase, W. S., and wife, New York, Hôtel de l'Athénée.
Comfort, Samuel, and family, New York, Continental Hotel.
Earle, D. D., New York, Hôtel Rougemont.
Fullmore, J. H., United States Navy, Continental Hotel.
Fogg, W. H., and wife, New York, Splendide Hôtel.
Frank, E. L., and family, New York, Hôtel Blain.
Greenwood, J. J., and family, New York, Hôtel Blain.
Glasgow, Frank A., St. Louis, Hôtel de Normandie.
Gwinn, Professor Henry, Florida, Continental Hotel.
Hilliard, H. H., Boston, 152 Boulevard Montparnasse.
Hitchcock, Miss W. B., New York, Splendide Hôtel.
Harperman, F., and wife, New York, Continental Hotel.
Knight, E. O., New York, Grand Hôtel.
Lyon, Franklin, New York, Hôtel de Maite.
Mead, Gabriel, New York, Hôtel Rougemont.
Merrill, W. S., and wife, Providence, Continental Hotel.
O'Brien, R. C., Cincinnati, Hôtel des Princes Albert.
Rudd, Joseph, New York, Hôtel Blain.
Rudd, Robert S., New York, Hôtel Blain.
Sutton, H. K., New York, Continental Hotel.
Wallack, Dr. C. N., Washington, 32 Rue Neuve des Petits Champs.
The Turkish press hates England.
False hips are openly sold in San Francisco dry goods stores.
Russian ladies read silly French novels without any politics in them.
Icelanders are compelled to instruct the poor who live on their property.
The *Full Mail Gazette* says that Mrs. Burnett's style is masculine and dramatic.
Irving, the actor, plays tricks with the English language and is criticised therefor.
Mr. Charles Foster, the Governor elect of Ohio, is in Washington on private business.
Captain Perry, of the steamer *Britannia*, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool.
Arthur Orton-Castro-Tiehorra will be a candidate for Parliament from Nottingham.
A celebrated English critic says that the actress Rachel played where Sara Bernhardt ends.
"Old Moore," the English astrologer, predicts the

retirement of Beesonfield in 1880 and the death of Bushack.

In 1871 the people of this world exchanged 3,300,000,000 letters, and in 1877 they sent 130,000,000 telegrams.

Asiatics do not understand European politics any more than the red Indians understand our government policy.

A Milwaukee speculator says that nobody is "short" of wheat. But a good many poor people are short of bread.

Dr. Horace White and Right Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D. D., were among the passengers who arrived on the *Britannia* yesterday.

Colonel Ingersoll receives on an average one ill-written, ungrammatical postal card a day, challenging him to discuss religion with some country minister.

Several leading English dramatists would rather write plays for provincial theatres than for special companies, particular managers and individual actors in London.

Cocquelin, the comedian of the Théâtre Français, Paris, believes that a school of histrionics is everything to an actor, and that without training no actor can ever be a great artist.

THE DEPARTED SENATOR.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR MR. CHANDLER IN CHICAGO—PROCESSION TO THE CARS, FOLLOWING THE REMAINS—DISTINGUISHED MOURNERS.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2, 1879.
The last and offices for the deceased Senator Chandler were performed at an early hour this morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Rev. David Swing officiated, and the service was necessarily very brief, consisting simply of a prayer and a reading from the Scriptures. Immediately thereafter a guard, consisting of a detail of the First regiment, formed, with two men preceding and fourteen following the casket, which was borne out of the hotel. John B. Drake, George R. Davis, Jesse Spaulding, William Aldrich, Hiram Barber, General Martin Beck and S. Collier were the pallbearers. As the procession moved through the spacious corridor some two hundred veterans joined it, forming two abreast, and, with muffled drums beating, the coffin was deposited in the hearse. Three companies of militia, regiment and a detail of cadets, under Colonel Swain, and a part of the Second battalion, under Colonel Thompson, were drawn up in line on either side the entrance on Jackson street.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

The procession was then reform in the following order:—
Drum Corps, with muffled drums, beating the long roll.
The First Regiment in columns of fours.
The Sixth Regiment.
The Band and Cadets.
Haverly's Band.

The hearse, drawn by the pallbearers, Carriages containing the members of the committee appointed yesterday to escort the body to the depot.

The Union Veterans Club.
The Employees of the Sheriff's Office.
The Young Men's Auxiliary Club.

The line was over two blocks long, marching in close order and four abreast. But for the unfavorable weather and early hour the cortege undoubtedly have been a much more imposing demonstration. The day was raw and chilly and about two inches of snow had fallen, making the streets wet and slippery. The bands played the Dead March in "Sam" and funeral strains from old dramas. Conspicuous in the mournful cortege were Governor Culom, Governor Oglesby, Emory Storms and Robert T. Lincoln.

TAKING THE TRAIN.

The line of march was met on Jackson avenue to Clark avenue, north on Clark to Washington avenue, east on Washington to Wabash avenue and north to Lake street and thence to the depot. Arrived at the depot the military organization deployed, allowing the casket to be borne through the ranks. The Detroit contingent, represented by ex-Governor Bayley, had arrived at the depot some time before, and had taken breakfast in the vicinity. They received the procession, and, together with the escort from this city, accompanied the remains to the baggage car of the special train, in which the casket was carefully deposited. The two committees then distributed themselves among the three cars, making up the train, and at twenty minutes past nine the train pulled out of the depot.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS IN DETROIT—PROCESSION TO THE CEMETERY.

DETROIT, Nov. 2, 1879.

The special train from Chicago over the Michigan Central Railroad with the remains of the late Senator Chandler arrived here at six P. M., under escort of a delegation of prominent citizens of Detroit, who left here for Chicago last night, among whom were ex-Governor Baldwin, Congressman Newberry, Allan Sheldon, William E. Quinby, Jerome Crane, Benjamin Vernon, Digby V. Bell, Alexander Laves, Alanson Shelby, William A. Moore, Alderman Seymour Finney, James T. Joy, ex-Governor Bagley, Phil Parsons, Sullivan M. Cutcheon, G. H. Buhl, R. W. Gillett, George W. Blaisell and Samuel Post. The following gentlemen, representing the citizens of Chicago as a committee of escort, accompanied the party to this city:—Senator John A. Logan, William Bradley, George R. Davis, Hiram Barber, Jr., H. W. Palmer, John B. Drake, William H. Aldrich, J. F. Root, Robert T. Lincoln, General O. L. Mann, General A. L. Chittenden, General Martin Beck, Jesse Spaulding, Major M. J. McGrath, Samuel Collier, Captain G. W. Cook, W. C. Larned, E. F. Cragin, E. B. Sherman and T. Rogers. The train arrived at the depot at 10 P. M., and the remains were taken to the Michigan Central Depot by the Light Infantry, Light Guard, National Guard, Montgomery Rifles and a vast concourse of citizens, and escorted to the dead senator's late residence on 2nd street, West.

GOVERNOR CROSSWELL'S PROCLAMATION.

GOVERNOR CROSSWELL has issued the following proclamation:—
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., Nov. 1, 1879.
TO THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN:—
An eminent citizen of this State, late Senator Zachariah Chandler was found dead in his room at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, early this morning. For nineteen years he has represented this State in the national Senate. He held this exalted position at the most perilous period in our history, and he bravely and ably supported every measure for the maintenance of the Union. A member of the Cabinet and the general administration of General Grant, he proved himself a public officer of keen sagacity, independent judgment and high integrity. A resident of Michigan during the whole period of his manhood, he has been active in advancing the interests of the State and promoting its growth. By his energy he secured a compromise, and by his integrity the confidence of a Statesman and a patriot, he was recognized in an unusual degree qualities which commanded respect and admiration. Taken from us so unexpectedly we cannot but deeply feel and deplore his loss.

I therefore, as a tribute to his memory and to his public services, hereby direct the seal of the State to be placed on the public buildings, flags to be displayed at half-mast, and other demonstrations of public grief usual to be made on the day of the death of a distinguished citizen.

CLARENCE M. CROSSWELL.

The Governor has sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. Chandler:—

The sad intelligence of the sudden death of your husband overshadows the State with deep grief. I sincerely deplore his loss and deeply condole with you in your great affliction.

Mayor Langdon has issued a call for a citizens' meeting to be held in the Council Chamber at noon on Monday, to take action appropriate to the sorrowful occasion.

The funeral will take place at two P. M. on Wednesday.

GENERAL GRANT IN NEBRASKA.

A CORDIAL WELCOME AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Oct. 2, 1879.

General Grant arrived on a special train at twenty minutes past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was warmly greeted all along the route in Nebraska, making several short speeches. A committee composed of members of the City Council and a few citizens met him at Grand Island. The buildings here were lavishly decorated and the procession which escorted the General from the depot to Capitol Hill was large and well appointed. An arch fifty feet in height spanned Farnham street, and a crowd of at least seven thousand people followed the procession from the depot to the speaking stand on Capitol Hill. A salute of thirty-eight shots was fired from a battery on the hill, while every whistle, gong and anvil in the city gave forth vociferous welcome. Mrs. Grant rode with Mrs. General Crook, while General Grant rode behind a four in hand with Governor Vance and Mayor Chase, other dignitaries following. Governor Vance made a few sentences of welcome.

A banquet was tendered General Grant last evening by citizens. About sixty invited guests were present. After dinner speeches were made by the General and Senators Saunders and Paddock. An hour's reception was held, and then General and Mrs. Grant and General and Mrs. Crook rode to military headquarters at Fort Omaha, where they remained all night.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1879.

General Grant has accepted an invitation and will visit Columbus at an early hour.